# HFS Report to Legislative Task Force Hepatitis C

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### Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

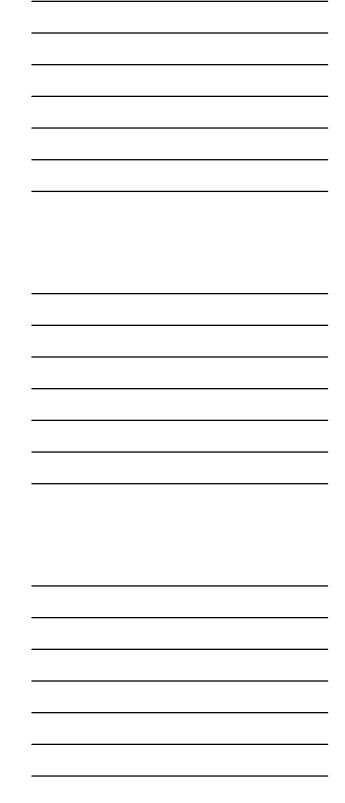
- Slowly progressive disease
- 40 years- Median time from initial infection  $\rightarrow$  cirrhosis
- Majority (76%) of Americans infected with HCV were born between 1945 and 1965
- Risk factors for progression to cirrhosis
- Male
- Alcohol intake
- Higher fibrosis score
- Elevated Bilirubin
- Low albumin, platelets

### Hepatitis C Risk Factors

#### Contact with blood of an infected person

- At highest risk
- Intravenous Drug Use-60% of all new infections
- Blood transfusion/transplant prior to 1992
- At risk
- Sex (Multiple sex partners, men who have sex w/men)
- Baby boomers born between 1945-1965
- Procedures (acupuncture, hemodialysis)
- Body Piercing and Tattoos, especially w unsterile tools
- Birth to an infected mother (Breastfeeding not a risk!)
- Health care workers (accidental needle stick)

http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/HCV/HCVfaq.htm#section1



# HCV Incidence in HFS Covered Population

Diagnosis*	Beneficiaries
Hepatitis C	13,300
Chronic HCV (Some may be counted above)	7,200

\*Based on Diagnosis Information in FY13 Medical Claims Data

# HFS Annual Non-Drug Costs to Treat HCV

*Dollars in Thousands			
Service type and site	Beneficiaries		
Inpatient	226	1,858	\$4,000
Emergency Room	163	201	\$54
Hospital Outpatient	2,003	2,876	\$453
Other Medical Services	6,823	50,330	\$1,300
Based on FY13 Claims Data			

### HFS Historical HCV Drug Costs

	Beneficiaries	Scripts	Payments	Comments
2010	547	4,925	\$6.0M	
2011	454	4,438	\$5.7M	
2012	506	5,510	\$13.1M	First Generation of Direct Acting Antivirals (DAAs), Protease Inhibitors, introduced: Victrelis (boceprevir) and Incivek (telaprevir)
2013	357	3,093	\$6.7M	SMART Act Prior Approval (PA) Required (July 2012); PA ensures appropriate patient selection, patient compliance, and appropriate treatment duration
2014*	309	2,051	\$16.2M	Second generation of DAA, Nucleotide Analog, introduced: Sovaldi (Sofosbuvir) Additional Protease Inhibitor introduced Olysio (Simeprevir)

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Standard of Care	Treatment	Duration	SVR*
2009			
Genotype 1	PegIFN + Ribavirin	48 wks	~50%
Genotype 2 and 3	PegIFN + Ribavirin	24 wks	~80%
2011			
Genotype 1	PegIFN + Ribavirin + Protease Inhibitor	RGT (24-48 wks)	~60-79%
Genotype 2 and 3	PegIFN + Ribavirin	24 wks	~80%
2014			
Genotype 1	PegIFN + Ribavirin + (Sovaldi) Sofosbuvir	12 wks	~93-97%
Genotype 2	Ribavirin + Sofosbuvir	12 wks	~94%
Genotype 3 (and PegIFN- ineligible Genotype 1)	Ribavirin + Sofosbuvir	24 wks	~72% (Genotype 1) ~84% (Genotype 3)

### High Cost of Newer Therapies

- Newer Rxs driving up costs to treat Hepatitis C considerably
- In 2011, a new generation of DAAs, protease inhibitors, entered the market. HFS average cost per patient treated jumped from \$12,500 to \$26,000.
- In late 2013, the first in a new class of DAAs entered the market, Sovaldi. Average cost per patient treated in FY14 has jumped to \$52,500. Sovaldi did not become available until January 2014, 6 months into FY14
- HFS is spending \$1M per week on Sovaldi currently

### Challenges—Medication Compliance is Key to Successful Treatment Outcomes

- Patients take 7-18 pills per day and 1 injection per week.
- Missing even a few doses can increase the risk for resistance
- Individuals with psychiatric disease, substance abuse, and/or lack of housing have a higher prevalence of HCV infection and higher risk of noncompliance.
- This population also struggles with many additional barriers:
- Mistrust of our healthcare system
- Poor health literacy
- · Limited access to healthcare
- Poor care coordination
- Outright discrimination

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# | Indicator | Number/Percentage of Beneficiaries | | Total Sovaldi Users (YTD)\* | 186 | | ACA Eligible | 43 (23% of tutiling beneficiaries) | | Total adult beneficiaries (19-65yrs) | 1,130,000 | | Total ACA eligible adult beneficiaries | 280,000 (25% of total) | | \*Fee-for-service population only

# Co-morbidities/Conditions in Sovaldi Users Co-morbidity Beneficiaries Total Sovaldi Utilizing Beneficiaries today (YTD)\* Beneficiaries with Dx of Alcoholism or Substance Abuse in FY14 Add'l Beneficiaries with Dx of Alcoholism or Substance Abuse in FY13 17

\*Fee-for-service population only

\*\*Likely under-reflects homelessness. Not all homeless beneficiaries will have a medical claim with a diagnosis of lack of housing.

Beneficiaries with a history of Dx of Serious Mental Illness

Beneficiaries with a dx of "lack of housing" on an FY14 Claim\*\*

### Clinical Data Limitations of Sovaldi

- Only 1 trial with genotype 1, most common form of HCV
- Minority populations not well represented
- Did not include a large number of patients with cirrhosis
- Only treatment naïve patients were included
- No data for patients previously failed on protease inhibitors
- Did not compare to standard treatment

# Coverage Scenarios If 50% of beneficiaries with chronic HCV treated with sofosbuvir Budget Impact \$ 300 M

## National Controversy Over High Price of Sovaldi

- AIDS Healthcare Foundation sent letter to State Medicaid Directors urging non-coverage of Sovaldi and other new Hepatitis C treatments until the drugs are made affordable
  - "The unjustifiably high price manufacturers are seeking to charge for these medications will unnecessarily drive up health care costs and limit access to potentially lifesaving care."
- Congressional Committee on Energy and Commerce sent strong letter to Gilead questioning pricing of Sovaldi and requesting Congressional Briefing
- "Our concern is that a treatment will not cure patients if they can't afford it."
   Requested information including methodology used to establish pricing and public health impact of insurers decisions not to cover the drug.
- Medical and Other Government and Non-Government Payers Carefully
- considering coverage criteria

  Sovaldi being offered to other countries at a small fraction of the cost of the drug in the United States
- In Egypt, Sovaldi offered at a 99% discount

#### Treatment: Weighing Cost Vs Benefit

Payors Carefully Considering Appropriate Coverage Decisions

- Department of Veterans Affairs recommends: defer treatment for patients without advanced liver disease.
- California Technology Assessment Forum, which provides guidance to California Medicaid and other payors: Sovaldi could be deferred for patients without advanced liver disease
- Express Scripts recommends: defer treatment except for advanced liver disease until there is competition in the market


# State Medicaid Agencies "Struggling" to define Appropriate Sovaldi Coverage

- State A: Deferring approval of Sovaldi
- State B: Allowing Sovaldi only for pts w Metavir Score of 4
- 3 States: Limit Sovaldi to pts w Metavir score ≥ 3 with cirrhosis/ bridging fibrosis with only 1 lifetime tt course
- 2 States: Limit Sovaldi to pts with Metavir score≥ 3 x12 weeks; restricted to Rx by GI and Infectious Disease specialists
- 2 States: Require confirmed abstinence from alcohol and illicit drugs

# Current HFS Sovaldi Coverage Policy

Sovaldi will be considered on case-by-case basis for:

- Pts with decompensated liver disease awaiting transplant
- Pts with cirrhosis rapidly progressing to decompensation
- $\,{}^{\circ}\,$  Patients must be drug and alcohol free for minimum 6 months

### Status of Newer Therapies

- · Clinicians are waiting for
  - · Interferon free regimens
  - Higher SVR rates ( 100%)
  - Shorter duration



- Newer agents are expected in late 2014 and early 2015
- $^{\circ}$  Some pipeline products appear to be single pill regimen for 4 weeks with almost 100% cure rate.